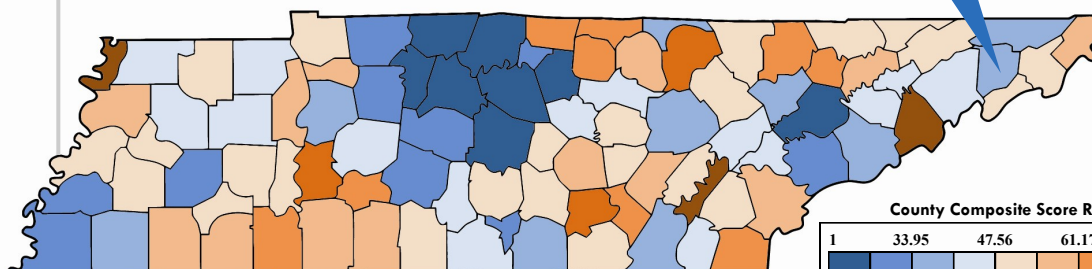


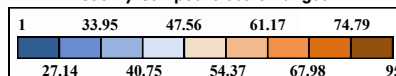
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 124,353

Pop. Density: 329/square mile

Seat of Government: Jonesborough

Largest City: Johnson City

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Blount	13	Employment and Earnings Composite	38.20	27 ▲
Madison	14	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$30,613	21 ▲
Maury	15	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	73.85	60 ▲
Shelby	16	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	67.9%	35 ▼
Dickson	17	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	6.0%	12 ▲
Tipton	18	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	33.1%	63 ▲
Hamilton	19	Economic Autonomy Composite	32.75	17 ▼
Humphreys	20	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	21.7%	66 ▼
Cumberland	21	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	27.2%	5 ▲
Washington	22	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	84.7%	13 ▲
Fayette	23	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.34%	39 ▼
Sevier	24	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	15.4%	38 ▲
Sullivan	25	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	18.7%	36 ▼
Pickett	26	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	47.3%	50 ▼
Franklin	27	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	6	15 ▼
Anderson	28	County Overview: Following a 42 percent increase in median wages, moderate growth in workforce participation, a doubling in the rate at which local women hold four-year degrees, and a period of little or no growth in unemployment, women in Washington County appear to be earning a good deal more today than they were in 2000. The result is an increase from 27th to 22nd overall, but certain indicators remain troubling in the county. While management presence has improved, women own fewer local firms, and while rankings remain somewhat positive for insurance and poverty measures, women are now more vulnerable—particularly those with children.		
Roane	29			
Gibson	30			
Jefferson	31			

Up from 27th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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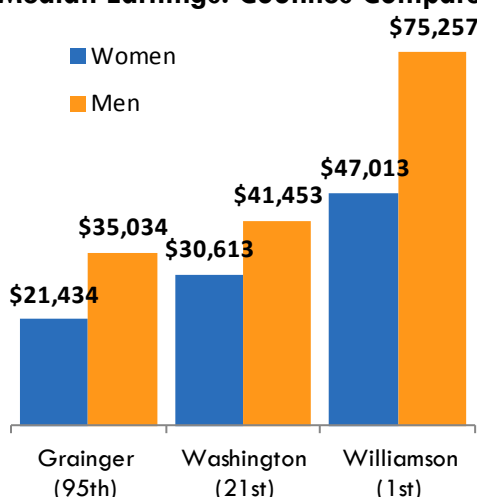
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Washington County

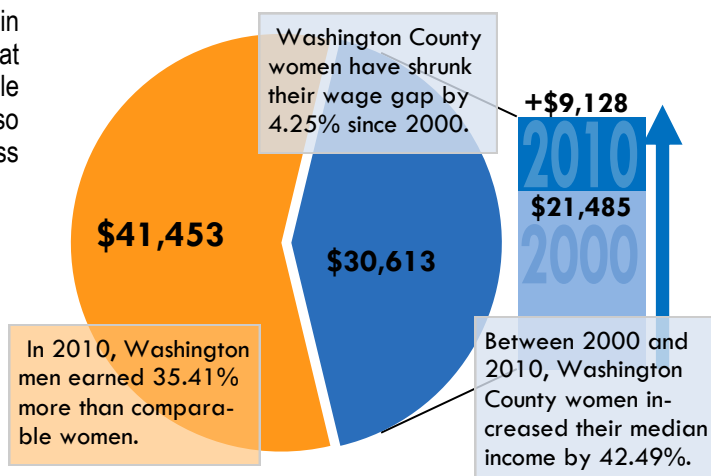
▲ Earnings

Washington County women have improved their median income by 42.49 percent, or \$9,128, since 2000; earning the 21st ranked wages in Tennessee, and outpacing inflation rates during that period by roughly 16 percent. By comparison, male incomes increased 34 percent in Washington and also ranked 21st in the state. Local women still make less than the statewide median for women of \$31,585..

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



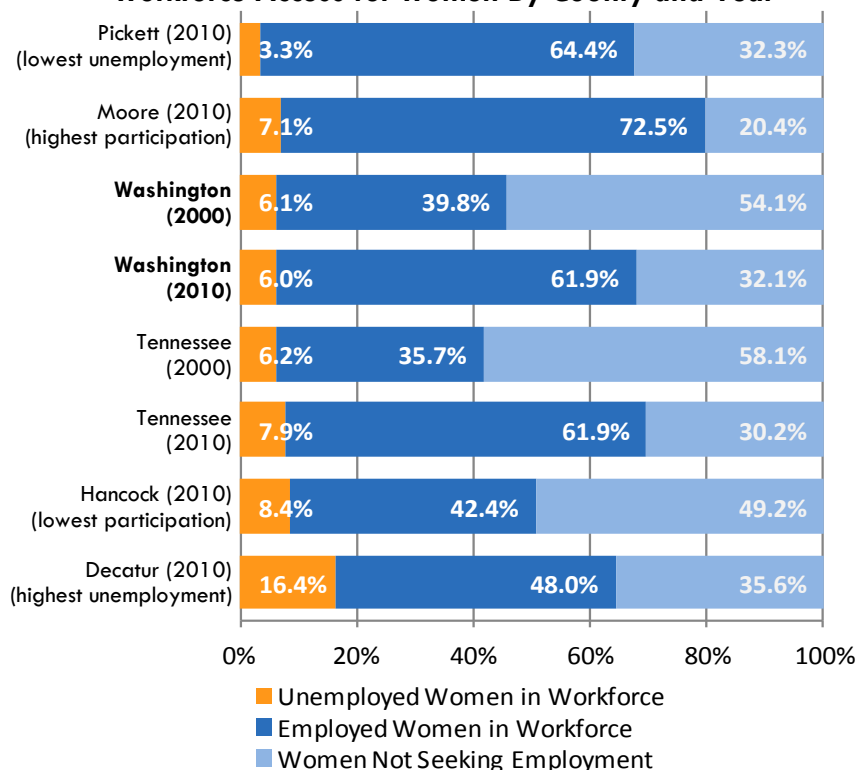
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Stronger gains in female wages led to a moderate decrease in the local disparity between male and female incomes. Now shortened by 4.25 percent, the wage gap is smaller in only twenty other counties; an improvement from 33rd in 2000. Even still, women in Washington County are estimated to make only 73.85 percent of what men in the county earn. This is 4.15 percent lower than the statewide figure, and corresponds to a difference between genders of \$10,840 each year.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

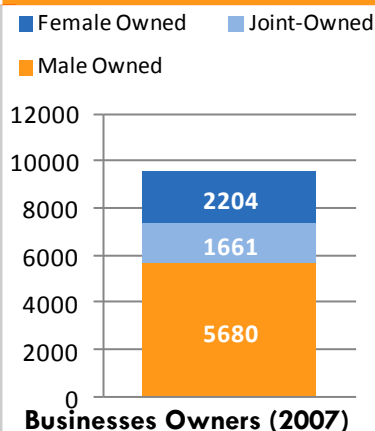


The proportion of women involved in Washington County's workforce has increased 22.1 percent since 2000, but fell behind several counties and dropped from 13th to 35th in 2010. Men in Washington County remain 9.7 percent more likely to be in the workforce, and women with children under six work at a lower rate of 61.5 percent.

Though labor participation has increased, unemployment rates have essentially held steady at 6 percent (down from a statistically similar 6.1 percent in 2000). This was not only 1.9 percent lower than the statewide rate in 2010, but also undercut several counties in the state, moving to 12th in this indicator's rankings, from 46th.

Female unemployment was lower than the male rate of 6.9 percent in 2010, and 7.4 percent of local women with young children were estimated to be either employed or looking for work.

The Status of Women in: Washington County



Washington County women have made solid gains in managerial presence since 2000. County-wide, nearly ten percent more managers are now female, rising to 63rd from 78th, but still falling short of the statewide estimate of 36 percent.

In contrast to hiring trends, women were estimated to own a share in fewer local businesses in 2007. This indicator dropped 1.2 percent and 23 ranks, to 66th statewide.

Despite this decrease, women have at least a partial stake in 40.5 percent of all local firms and employ over 14 percent of Washington County's work force.

Women At Work

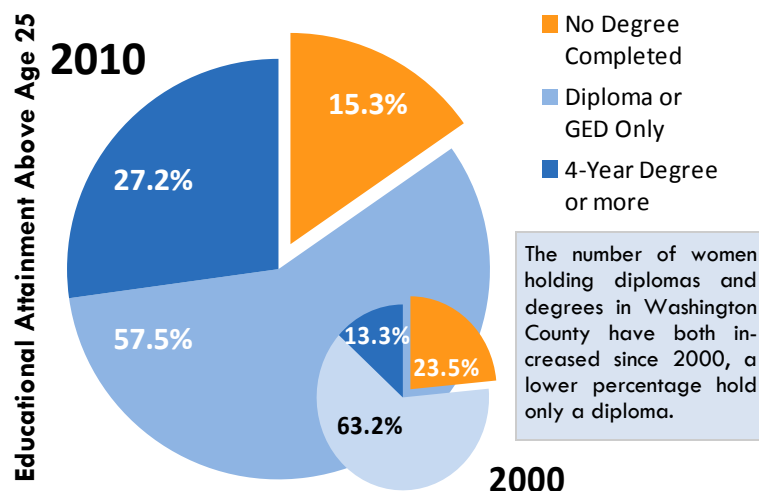
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Washington County increased from 23.8% to 33.1% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Washington decreased from 22.9% to 21.7% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Washington County women have achieved significant advances in all three academic categories and performed well in state rankings for each.

The number of women earning diplomas, for example, has increased by 8.2 percent to 84.7 percent (ranked 13th), and even more women have gone on to earn four-year degrees. In 2010, 27.2 percent of Washington women held a degree—doubling the 2000 rate—and improved 16 ranks to 5th in the state of Tennessee.

Dropouts among teenage girls also improved in Washington, falling to 0.34 percent in the 2011-12 school year and dropping only one rank, to 39th.

Living

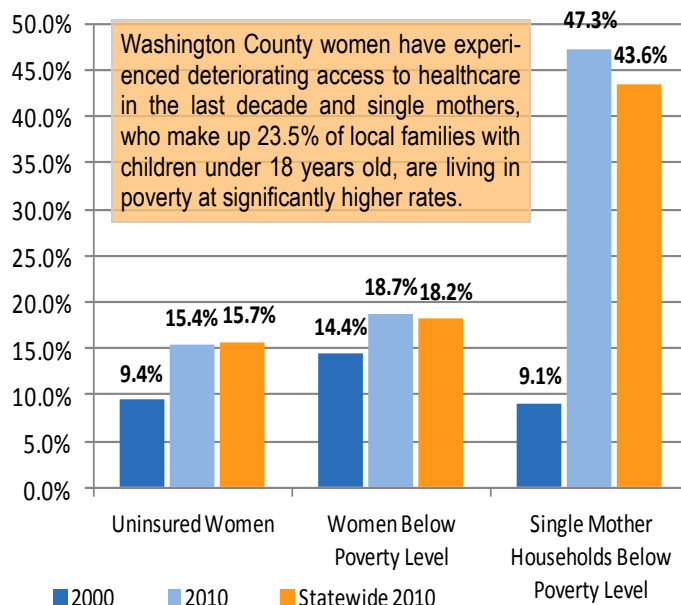
Between 2000 and 2010, women in Washington County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Six percent more women in the county were uninsured in 2010 than were in 2000, though local women remained 0.3 percent more likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than many counties experienced, causing Washington to improve in rank, from 62nd to 38th.

Poverty has increased as well, and at a less favorable rate among state rankings. In both overall poverty and rates among single mothers, Washington's numbers grew and rankings dropped; the county now ranks 36th and 50th, respectively, from 31st and 41st.

Single mothers have been particularly impacted by recent trends. Data from 2010 shows that these women are over five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and are more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in the state or county.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Washington County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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